The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,931.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Extra Leaded Matter	12 „ „

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

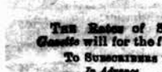
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam-ship Company's Steamers Call.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. BUFFALO, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, as above on MONDAY, the 24th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

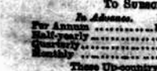
No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.;

Bombay, 10th September 1877. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

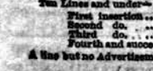
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMORERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

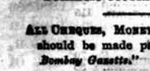
The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 25th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14-10	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Provisions.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA-
VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED NATIVE GENTLEMAN as a REVENUE NAIB SUBAH, Baroda State. Apply to

KAZI SHAHABUDIN,
Baroda.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1000	360	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(a) KEDIVEH	2742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	16th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2032	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Maragon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. H. Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2580	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	18th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

VERY FINE OLD PORT	Rs. 20	per dozen,
FINE OLD SOLERAS SHERRY	„ 20	do.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

COOPER.

THE Undersigned can now supply COOPER in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 3-8 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	„ 24	„

From A. COLLIN (Châlons)

Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30	„

From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)

St. Julien Claret quarts	„ 9	„
Lormont Claret „	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair „	„ 16	„
Haut Barsac „	„ 15	„
Chablis „	„ 16	„

From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.

Cognac—L. Béchade	„ 18	„

Pints of all the above Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

LONDON CLUB SHERRY	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
VERY FINE OLD PORT	„ 24	„
BEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25	„

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Bellanger, Bordeaux—

Los Canons	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lagville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabst'mann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rüedesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugène Cliequots Carte Blanche	„ 40	„
Do. do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	„ 4-8	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 2-12	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

*** Stars FROMY and ROG E'S Cognac.. Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

Cash payments will carry a discount of 5 per cent. ; special terms to Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Stores.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL to be delivered at Malet Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steam Coal" will be received by the Resident Engineer at the Fort Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 p. m. on MONDAY, the 1st October.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

September 22nd, 1877.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES' LOCKETS, FOR FOUR PORTRAITS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED, 1847.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Lalchand Khengar, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th instant to 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું°
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd September 1877.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

શ્રી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sixth ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its registered Office No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY the 5th October 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following :—

1st. To receive and adopt the report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1877 and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Director in the room of one retiring from Office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an auditor for the year 1877-78, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of Directors,

કે° મુલજી જેઠાની કું°
i. e. MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th October 1877, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd September 1877.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 p. m., as already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th September 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, for the undermentioned contracts for the year 1878 :—

1. Supply of Fertty Stores.
2. Supply of Hardware.
3. Supply of Road Metal.
4. Supply of Sand and Sandstone.
5. Supply of Carts and Bullocks.
6. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings, Drains, &c.
7. Watering of Roads.
8. Supply of Coal and Coke.

Printed Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract, &c., &c., can be had on payment of Eight Annas at the Office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Ex. Muni. Engr's Office, Bombay, 22nd September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF CHARLES PRICE, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, LAHORE, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or indebted to the above Estate, are requested to apply to the undersigned within one month from this date. Communications should be made to either of the undersigned BY NAME.

H. ROBINSON,
Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
J. HARRISON,
Chief Court Office Lahore.
Executors.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS.

ON and from 21st October next, and until further notice, no goods can be received at any Station on the East Indian Railway for through transmission to any Station on the following Railway :—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
Bombay and Baroda Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Madras Railway.
South of India Railway.

Persons desiring to have goods conveyed to such Stations, should consign them to Jubbulpore, and make their own arrangements to rebook them thence to destination.

This necessity is caused by a difficulty which has arisen in respect of the interchange of wagons between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and this Company.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th September 1877.

CAUTION.

WITH reference to the notice of sale appearing in the local papers, English as well as Gujrati, under the signature of Messrs. Mesmore and Co., stating that on Wednesday the 26th September instant they will sell by public auction under instructions of Sagun Atmaram Wagley, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Laxumibai, widow of the late Gangadhar Ramchundra Joshi, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th August 1875, and made between the said Laxumibai of the one part and the said Sagun Atmaram Wagley of the other part, all that the property hereinafter particularly described, we are instructed on behalf of Moreshwur Chintaman, Bhaskar Chintaman, Dinkar Chintaman and Ganpatrao Chintaman, infants, sons of Chintaman Gangadhur and grandsons of Gangadhar Ramchandra Joshi, by their guardian Bhaskar Dajiba to give the following notice. The said Laxumibai never was nor is she entitled to more than an estate for life in the said premises. The said premises originally belonged to Gangadhur Ramchundra Joshi, and he by his Will in the Marathi language, bearing date the 12th of March 1867, devised and bequeathed the said premises to his widow the above-named Laxumibai for her life, and after her death to the said infant Moreshwur Chintaman, and such other sons as should thereafter be born to Chintaman Gangadhar, the son of the said testator. The said will was proved and declared to be a valid Will in Suit No. 305 of 1871 which was brought by the said Laxumibai and the said infants Moreshwar and Bhaskar Chintaman against one Keshowram Bapuji to set aside a sale of the said premises to him by the Sheriff, who sold the same as being the property of the said Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi. By the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the said Suit No. 305 of 1871, it was held and declared that the said Laxumibai was entitled to a life interest only in the said premises with the remainder in perpetuity to the said Infant Plaintiffs, and such male issue as might thereafter be born to the said Chintaman Gangadhar ; and by the said Decree it was further ordered and declared that the sale of the said premises by the Sheriff of Bombay to the said Keshowram Bapuji was void and should be set aside. And we are further instructed to notify to the public that the said Laxumibai had no authority whatsoever from or on behalf of the said infants or any of them to mortgage, sell or in any way alienate their or any of their interest in the said premises or any part thereof, and the Mortgage referred to in the advertisement under notice to which neither the said infants nor their guardian are or is a party is not in anywise binding on them (or any of them), nor is their interest in the property in any way affected by it. All persons are hereby apprised of the above facts and cautioned against dealing with the property in question or any part thereof by purchase, gift, or otherwise, to an extent further or otherwise than the interest of the abovementioned Laxumibai therein, should any one buy or in any way deal with the premises contrary to the intent and meaning of this notice, he, she or they will do so at his, her, or their peril and risk and will be liable to an action at the suit of the Infants respecting their right and interest in the property described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and stables thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, fronting on the West side of the public passage or lane leading to the Kumbhartukda cart, now and for some time past in the occupation of the said Laxumibai widow and her tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 454, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, and containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Muranbhai Vishookundas, on the West by the public passage leading to the said Kumbhartukda Lane, on the North by the property of Ganpat Harichund and on the South by the property of Bhaskar Vishwanath.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1877.

JANARDHUN & GHANDHIBHOY,
Attorneys at Law.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
HAS ARRIVED.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3 0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3 0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices ; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect, on the Animal Skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per bottle Re. 1-8 per ; Dozen Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NURSERY REQUISITES.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Of the latest and most improved construction.
INDIA RUBBER NIPPLES, NIPPLE SHIELDS,
IMPROVED BREAST RELIEVERS, GLASS NIPPLE SHELLS.
NURSERY LAMPS,
For heating food and giving light at the same time.
CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS. NURSING APRONS
TEETHING RINGS AND PADS.
GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR NECKLETS,
For Children Teething.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
STEEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.
Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, &C.

EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES OF MEATS.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD.
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD.
HARD'S FOOD. CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
BERMUDA AND INDIAN ARROWROOTS.
GELATINE AND RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.
CONDENSED MILK, SUGAR OF MILK, &c.
For other Dietetic Articles, see the Company's Provision and Store List.

PLAIN ÆRATED AND SODA WATERS,

Of the utmost purity and brilliancy.
LITHIA, POTASH, AND OTHER MEDICINAL WATERS.
QUININE TONIC WATER,
Unequalled for grateful and strengthening properties.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE,
Celebrated for freshness and delicious flavour.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water-Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„	350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„	330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„	290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs.	250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs.	250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.....	„	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting.....	Rs. 50 to Rs.	120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 to „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTER BARS.
Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced. Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1877.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday was described by Reuter as steady. The total sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Prices showed no further change. At New York, Middling Uplands, ready, was quoted at 11¼, and for December shipment at 11 cents per lb., the last named price showing a decline of ¼ cent per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant compares as follows with the figures for the two previous years to the corresponding dates:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,460,000	1,726,000	1,608,280
" " " Surats.	349,000	587,030	316.670

For the U.K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool.....	600,000	745,790	714,070
Do. London.....	30,000	34,440	68,780
American Afloat.....	20,000	22,000	14,000
E. Indian "	80,000	186,000	268,000
	820,000	988,230	1,064,850
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 7-16d.	6¼d.	7 5-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	4 7-16d.	4¾d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1 11-16d.	2 9/16d

The American crop figures to date, compared with those of the two previous years, are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	22,000	64,000	47,00
" Exports to U. K.	2,000	9,300	5,000
" " to Continent.	.....	4,000	3,0000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	41,000	126,500	103,000
" Exports to U. K. "	5,000	27,300	11,000
" " to Continent "	6,000	12,000	5,000
" Stock at the Ports	110,000	164,000	105,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, prices showing no alteration, quotations being still 6s. for 7 and 7s. for 8¼lbs. Shirtings.

Coffee in Mincing Lane was, according to Reuter, firm, although his quotation for Middling Plantation Ceylon gave a slight decline; Good Ordinary Native and Mysore were unchanged. Cocoa-nut-Oil was without alteration.

The Home Seed Market Reuter describes as steady; but here again slight differences are observable in quotations for Calcutta Linseed and Rape which are given as a shade firmer "to arrive," and slightly lower ex-warehouse. Bombay descriptions were without change.

Home quotations for Indian Wheat were slightly better, Club No. 2 being priced at 52s. via Canal, and 48s. 6d. via Cape, and Soft Red at 51s. and 47s. 6d. per cental, all to arrive.

In Enfaced Rupee Paper in London the only alteration is an improvement of ¼ per cent. in Four and-a-half per cents., latest quotations being 81¼ for Four, 82½ for Four-and-a-half, and 88¼ for Five-and-a-half per-cents. Bar Silver is quoted at 54½d. to 54¾ per ounce, and Exchange on India at 1s. 8⅛d per Rupee, in each case an advance of ⅛d.

STERLING EXCHANGE here opened at 1/32d. to 1/16d. per rupee advance on our last quotations for Bank Bills, and unchanged rates for Private Paper. No further change took place during the day, and the amount of business transacted must, on the whole, have been very moderate. With regard to the report noticed yesterday, Reuter telegraphs from London, that it is rumoured that the weekly biddings for Council Bills are to be suspended, and, as we wrote yesterday, private telegrams to the same effect have been received. It is not, however, so far as we have been able to ascertain, yet known what the exact intentions of the Secretary of State for India are, the only positive information appearing to be that no Council Bills will be sold next Wednesday in London. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9 1-16d.		per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight.1s. 9¼d.		"
Do. " 6 " " ...1s. 9 7-16d.		"
Credits, " 3 " " ...1s. 9 7-16d.		"
Do. " 6 " " ...1s. 9 5-8d.		"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 9¼d.		"

On Calcutta there has to-day been rather more enquiry for Bills on demand for which the quotation has advanced to 3 annas per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight Bills, the nominal quotation is Rs. 99 per Rs. 100, but there are no buyers at that rate, among the Banks at all events.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet, and we may say neglected. We have not heard to-day of any transaction of any importance. We quote:—93¼ to 94 for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half, and 101⅛ to ¼ per cent. for Five-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—The only alterations observable in our quotations to-day are for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares, which are generally somewhat lower, though in two instances, those of the Hindustan and Morarjee Goculdass Companies, an advance of Rs. 5 per share has taken place; the differences in favour of buyers are Rs. 5 in Colaba and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Dhurumsey and Jewraa Balloo, Rs. 25 in Alliance, and Rs. 35 per share in Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Companies.

COTTON continues firm at quotations which show no change on those ruling yesterday. Transactions have been very moderate.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—The market is not without a fair enquiry for both Seeds and Wheat, but supplies are very moderate and busines is thereby chec ked.

PIECE GOODS are without change and movement of any material importance.

COALS.—The sale is reported of a cargo of Glasgow Hard Splint ex Grecian, now in harbour, at Rs. 13½ per ton, from alongside ship. Notwithstanding this low rate for ready Coals, there is some enquiry for cargoes to arrive, which is stimulated by there being no sellers, owing to a difficulty in procuring vessels at home to bring out coals at rates which would leave the least margin of profit.

FREIGHTS.—The ship Niagara has been chartered for timber from Burmah to Calcutta, with option of Madras or Bombay, at Rs. 14-8 per ton. The s. s. Macedonia is reported to have engaged the balance of her cargo at Kurrachee for Liverpool at £2 2s. 6d. per ton for Wheat and Wool. The P. and O. S. N. Company have engaged a limited quantity of measurement goods for Liverpool per steamer Travancore, leaving on the 1st proximo, at 40s. per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	6834
National Bank of India.	30,000	500	all	9 do.	168
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	680
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. ct.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	625
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert ..ills].....	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	80 p.s	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.....	2250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	120 p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhowaggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,105
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	265
Bronch Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	920	1,000	all	40 p.s*	830
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dharumsey Spinning ..	5,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,005
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Great Eastern..	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	2,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,075
Ironsed S. and W. Co.	970	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,005
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,215
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	3,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	935
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras Spinning Company	420	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	90,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	380
Manockjee Petit's..	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,280 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
Nathoo's S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	970
Norlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	975
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	500	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	750 xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,230
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Sonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990
Do. do. 2 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	990
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995
Vist la Mills	750	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

...ay Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	1,000	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	1,100
Bellary	176	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	45 p.s.	400 xd
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	45 do	200
Bronch Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75	575
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	170 do	550
Dholler F. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co....	952	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.....	50	5,000	5,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	500 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	488
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	399
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	62 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	350	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship NIMROD, 1,098 tons, Captain T. Lyle, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE s. s. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain T. W. Hodge, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SCHOONER MARI, 110 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. G. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 634 tons, Captain H. Hansard, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta (September 5th), via Negapatam and Galle, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AGRA, 1,235 tons, Captain C. H. Hillcoat, sailed on Saturday last for London, &c., via the Suez Canal, and the following passengers.

For London.—Mr McThomson.
For different ports:—Three hundred and one deck passengers

THE s. s. KNIGHT TEMPLER 1,023 tons, Captain G. H. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from North Shields, (August 17th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,826 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Knight Templar (s).	Henderson ...	North Shields, Aug 17.
	Punjaub (s).....	Hansard	Calcutta, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Hohneman	Thomson	Rangoon.
	American	Gedye	Calcutta.
	Adela S Hill	Jenkins	Chittagong.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Hutton (s).....	Hodges	Calcutta.
	Agra (s).....	Hillcoat	London, &c.

The ship Nimrod, Lyle, to Galle, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Zambesi to to China, &c.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Marie Alfred, to Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Flamingo (s).....	Conche	Madras, Sept 13.
	Commill (s).....	Macaulay	Rangoon, Sept 14.
	Naiad	Smith	Liverpool, June 15.
	Allanshaw	Roche	Melbourne, July 31.
	Apollo	Cook	Rangoon, Aug 1.
	Petit Bourgeois	Palvadeau ...	Bourbon, Aug 14.
	Ardwar	Duncan	Bombay, Aug 19.
19	Cybele (s)	Macmillan ...	Madras, Sept 15.
	Rigs (s)	Clarke	Penang, Sept 11.
	City of Delhi	Adair	Liverpool, May 20.
	Star of Africa.....	Barron	Cape Town, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
13	Blair Hoyle	.....	.....
	Italian (s).....	.....	.....
19	Austrian (s).....	.....	.....
	Khedive (s)	.....	.....
	Viceroy (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Camperdown	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Allanshaw—Mr Baldock, 2 Assistants and 14 Grooms.
Per Commilla—Capt Sayers, Mr J A Thomson, Serjt Major Johnson, and 30 deck.
Per Petit Bourgeois—Mr and Mrs Albert Francois and 1 child and 8 returned Emigrants.
Per Star of Africa—Mrs Barron and Mr T Campbell.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Riga—Glen Malden from Bombay to Sandheads for orders 90 Miles S E of Eastern Channel on the 17.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Glamorgan (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
19	Acadia	.....	Cardiff.
	Belle Justine	.....	Bimlipatam.
	Maud (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Penang (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
18	D. of Lancaster(s)...	.....	Calcutta.
	Sultan (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	Marlborough	.....	Northern Ports.
	Queen Victoria(s)...	.....	Calcutta.
	Darien (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Scots Greys(s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—220 pigs lead, 2 bundles copper bolts, 25 cases copper sheets, and 25 cases copper braziers, W and A Graham and Co; 2 packages medicine and 4 casks oxalic acid, Henrjee Mooljee; 550 bundles sheet iron, Mogies Ommersey; 7 crates hardware, Mamedally Habutbhoy; 42 packages palo ale, Treacher and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Travancore s—829 boxes bar silver, value Rs. 19,20,000, The C. M. Bank of I. L. China; 121 boxes silver bars, value Rs. 3,05,000, The C Bank of I A and China.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—8 cases writing papers, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 225 cases champagne, Treacher and Co; 3 cases silvered glass, Hasanmally Lalljeeya; 95 cases yellow metlle sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 4 cases medicine of other sorts, 10 cases oilmanstores and 20 cases currants, Heptoola Ahmedally; 6 cases provisions, Rogers and Co; 3 cases butter and 30 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.
Venice s—11 cases hardware, C Bounevialle and Co.
Lumley Castle—2 packages glassware, Hasanm Ahmed; 30 cases oilmanstores and 8 cases currants, Dawoodbhoy Adoch Hasuam; 2 cases oilmanstore, Jamsetjee Framjee; 170 packages iron wire nails, Alladin Bharmali; 4 casks vinegar 5 cases currants and 24 packages provisions, A K Shurufally; 9 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co; 6 packages hardware, Trybekoo Adamjee
Childwall Hall s—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Macgrove s—1·2 bundles sheet iron, Faralally Moosabhoy; 8 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Hajee Moolabhoy.
Trinacria s—29 cases whiskey, P Nowrojee and Co.
Severn s—15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.
Palm s—22 cases gin, S Mollee Lakadwalla.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—5 packages hardware, Robert Brown; 11 casks white and zinc paint, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co; 10 cases acid, Rogers and Co; 5 hogsheads earthenware, Allarukia Suchoo; 54 boxes tobacco pipes, Goolamally Jeevanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—61 cases paper 60 cases beer and 1 box cigars, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Procureur s—60 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—5 cases tea and 5 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 72 bales wool, Doongersee Beeja; 9 bales hides, Mahamed Allana.

FOR LONDON.

Tebe s—6 bales hides and 1 case fishmaws, Meetha Munjee; 42 bales hides, Nensseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tebe s, 2,041 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—1,696½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe s—6 pots cloves' oil and 38½ cwts turmeric, Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Blenheim s—210 bales cotton, Yourg and Co; 89 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 115 bales cotton Jankidass Sewdyal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.—Part heard.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another. Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormuzjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

612-74—Mr Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L. Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Pragje Dayal vs Luckmedass Khimjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

LONG CAUSES.

331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.
473-77—Lynch and Tobin—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs Dosa Kirpall—and Hearn C and L.
Act II of 1874—Fletcher and Smith—In the matter of the Estate of William Andrew Price, deceased, Margaret Griffith—Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mariambee B Dawoojee and others vs Kepperbai widow—Khunderao M.
401-77—Morewhyer J.—Kernchund Jaichund vs S W Anderson —Prescot and Winter.
313-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Sultemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.
472-77—Shapoorjee and T—Liladhar S vs Sayamabai and others —Macfarlane and G.
557-77—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dongs Heera and others vs Panalall Poonumchund—Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Sinclair, Lieut, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.
Barclay, Lieut-Col, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Sinclair, Lieut, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, Sept. 22.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that,

Lieut I D Wright has been transferred from No 1 Battery 9th Brigade, to No 17 Battery 8th Brigade.
Lieut F J Grome has been posted No 15 Batty 8th Brigade.
Lieut G J F Talbot to No 17 Batty 8th Brigade.
Lieut H F Mercer to No 16 Batty 8th Brigade.
Serjt George Berry, 11th Regt, is transferred to the Unattached List, and appointed Serjt Instructor to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Private Joseph Dowe, Unattached List, employed in the band of H E the Governor is permitted to rejoin the 56th Regt.
The following Orders are confirmed:—
17th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 12th Sept, appointing Lieut W Gregg, Assistant Instructor of Musketry.
7th N I—Regtl Order, dated 18th Sept, directing Capt Morris, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commdr, with effect from the 30th August, and Lieut Alban, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Capt Rowlandson.
103d N L I—Regtl Order, dated 16th Sept, directing Lieut McCudden, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, and Lieut Brinton, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Capt Hemfrey proceeding on furlough.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Major W H McCausland, R A, from 21st Sept to 20th October, in Bombay, on medical certificate.
11th Foot—Lieut J Browne, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 15.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant: 35th Regt, J K Nixon and L J E Rudakaw. 54th Regt, F A Harris. 67th Regt, H F G Hamsden. 70th Regt J F M Campbell. 85th Regt, H Godfrey.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—7th Fusiliers, Lieut T Grenbe to be Captain from the 2nd December 1874.

Col A Elderton Staff Corps, is posted to Fort William, for general duty.

Lieut-Col H Woodhouse, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from Lucknow to Mosan-Meer, for general duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.—

Captains H St J V LeM Thomas-Le-Marchant, H L Gwyn, A W Ferrier, G K Hamilton, Lieutenants G M J Moore, G P Owen, F T M Beaver, W G Phillimore, F A Bowles, B L Eman.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
13th Hussars, Lieutenant J K Spilling, to remain in England to the 20th May 1878.
14th Hussars, Major J H Knox, to England, for fifteen months.
Royal Engineers—Captain E M Larminie to England, from 26th Sept 1877 to 25th Dec 1878.
33rd Foot—Major J D Johnstone to England for three months.
62nd Foot—Captain T F Todd to England, for fifteen months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October next, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Vellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8,
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2,
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas,

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route requires the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland ..... As. 5

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gundar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.
A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.
Wednesday..... Sept 27.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers.10 "
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at ¼ annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter..... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 24	.....	5 51	5 53	0 5 m Noon. 6 16 a	6 4 m 12 30 a
Tues. 25	.....	5 51	5 52	0 37 m 1 0 28 a	6 36 m 6 44 a
Wed. 26	English Mail expected.	5 51	5 51	1 9 m 0 53 a	7 6 m 7 15 a
Th. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	1 47 m 1 20 a	7 49 m 7 42 a
Fri. 28	.....	5 51	5 50	2 31 m 1 52 a	8 19 m 8 29 a
Sat. 29	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	5 51	5 49	3 23 m 2 28 a	9 4 m 9 17 a
Sun. 30	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 52	5 48	4 27 m10 3 28 a	7 m 10 23 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNO UNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUSKIN.—September 13th, at Tittaghur, the wife of G. G Buskin, Esq., of a daughter.
BELLETTE.—September 17th, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. Bellett, Esq., Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.
CARTHEW—September 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of C. A. Carthew, Esq, Captain, 19th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter Prematurely.
GRANT—September 16, at Dorunda, Ranchi, the wife of Colonel Douglas Grant, 2nd in Command, 11th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.
HOWARD.—September 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of H. S. Howard, of a daughter.
WHEELER.—September 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of James H. Wheeler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWHILL—CARTER—September 15th, at Chakrata, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, Chaplain, James Henry, Lieutenant and Adjutant, H. M.'s 42nd Regiment, eldest son of the late D. John Bowhill, R. N., to Mary Noel, youngest daughter of the late Harry Lee Carter, Esq., 6th Carabineers.
HOWELL—SMITH—September 17th, at Jollarpett, Louisa Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Smith, Assistant Locomotive Foreman of that Station, to Mr. J. R. Howell, Madras Railway.

DEATH.

RIELLY—September 11th, at Rangoon Captain John Bryant Rielly, aged 43 years.
JOPP—September 18th, at Trichinopoly, Robert Pringle, infant son of John G. Jopp, aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

No trustworthy confirmation has yet been received of the alleged defeat of the Russians at Biela, and the later telegram we publish this morning indicates the left bank of the western branch of the river Lom as the scene of the engagement, so that the Russians must have been fighting to protect their bridge over the Danube at Pyrgos. The Imperial Guard, which is only now arriving at the seat of war—though in one of Reuter's telegrams the Guard was spoken of as skirmishing on the right bank of the Danube when it had hardly left St Petersburgh—will naturally pass over this bridge to reinforce the Czarevitch; and we would caution our readers against accepting the absolute and comprehensive assertions of the telegram-compilers as gospel, or supposing that the Russian army has been nearly destroyed in the "sanguinary engagements" between its left wing and the army of Mehemet Ali. If indeed the attempt to take Plevna has been abandoned, then it must be admitted that the Russian plan of campaign has ended in a disastrous failure; but the meaning of the *Daily News'* telegram on this subject is not yet quite clear. We have grievous forebodings as to the results of a complete Turkish victory, for we are convinced that there exists a secret treaty of alliance between the three Emperors, binding Germany and Austria to help Russia in effecting the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and that Italy is a party to this plot; and, if the Russians are fairly beaten, it is probable that German and Austrian troops will come to the rescue, and that the war will become general, for England could not allow Turkey to be partitioned as Poland was, without claiming a share of the spoil.

A LITTLE law is about as dangerous a thing as a little learning, and the fact bids fair to ruin any reputation for sagacity that heaven may yet have preserved to our local contemporary. Lately, it has been displaying its little law with great satisfaction to itself, and in our mind's eye we have frequently seen our contemporary shuddering at the terrible consternation into which he had thrown our citizens by some wonderful legal discoveries, and confiding to his clerks that he was afraid he had been too severe. Just as Colonel Diver thought that Mr. Jefferson Brick's articles had been obnoxious to the British Parliament and the Court of St. James's, so has our contemporary evidently enjoyed an exalted opinion of the effects of his legal penetration. At one time he found out that the Town Council had no chairman in the legal sense of the term, and the Councillors were forthwith plunged into dire perplexity. Shortly afterwards somebody else discovered that both the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation were illegal, and forthwith these excellent bodies were suspended, and were not cut down again and resuscitated until a few days ago when the Act of Indemnity performed these kindly operations. Our contemporary, fired with an ambition to rival the fame of the man who discovered the illegal constitution of our principal Municipal institutions, has now discovered that the constitution of the Legislative Council of Bombay is illegal, and that therefore a number of acts of recent legislation must be invalidated. We were quite startled at our contemporary's discovery, the more so when we reflected that if by any possibility he were right the Town Council and the Corporation would have to be suspended again, because of course the proved illegality of the Act of Indemnity that cut them down would leave them hanging as they were. Our judgment was divided between admiring our contemporary's extraordinary legal acumen and dreading the consequences that might happen to every respected institution in the country if he went on exercising this recently developed branch of his genius. We felt that some morning we might wake up to find not only that there was no Legislative Council, but no Governor, no Commander-in-Chief, even no magnificent scarlet puttawalla at Government House, all because our contemporary had proved incontrovertibly that there was a damning flaw in the titles of their appointment. Each morning our contemporary's leading columns might practically be a series of Sessions Judges, trying well-known institutions that had hitherto enjoyed a reputation for walking circumspectly according to the law, and invariably dismissing the offenders with a peremptory *suspendatur per collum*! All this would be very dreadful to bear; and therefore to allay any panic that may have arisen in the land through our contemporary's insinuations about the Legislative Council, and the unabsolved illegality of the Town Council and the Corporation, we hasten to reassure the public with certain notable legal discoveries which we ourselves have made, and which go far to prove that there is not the slightest ground for believing that any Act of the Governor of Bombay's Legislative Council of recent times is not strictly legal so far as the constitutional forms la

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23, 11 P. M.

A heavy thunderstorm with vivid lightning passed over the station from North to South this evening. Steady rain has fallen and seems likely to continue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REPORTED VICTORY BY MEHEMED PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is reported that Mehemed Pasha has gained a complete victory, after many hours' continuous fighting, over the Russians, 100,000 strong, at Biela. The losses on the Russian side are said to be great.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

Latest advices of the fighting in Montenegro state, that the Montenegrins are masters of the Duga Pass.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The Manifesto which has just been issued by Marshal MacMahon has caused some uneasiness. The Republicans are indignant about it, and have issued a counter-Manifesto.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The result of M. Gambetta's second trial is the confirmation of the previous sentence passed upon him.

An official decree has been issued ordering the elections to the new Chamber of Deputies to be held on the 14th October.

Both Houses of the French Legislature have been convoked for the 7th November.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts, the attack made by Mehemed Pasha was on the Russian positions beyond the Banikalom, where the Russians are strongly entrenched in the village of Tchairkena and along the river. No Turkish official account of the battle has yet been received.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

General Ignatieff is in disgrace with the Czar and has gone to Kiev.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Colonel of the 60th Foot has been appointed Colonel of the 15th Foot, vice General Drought, deceased. The Colonel of the 54th Foot has been appointed Colonel of the 69th Foot, and Lord Mark Kerr has been appointed Colonel of the 54th Foot.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 24th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Malwa.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 21, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	83,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	3,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	16,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	23,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	16,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	690,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	93,000 do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	30,000 do.

LONDON, Sept. 21, Afr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady on spot but is wee for arrival.

Fair Dholleras 5½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6

8½ lbs. do. 7

40s Mule Twist 0-10½

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅞

4 per cent. Bonded Paper 91½

4½ per cent. do. 82½

5½ per cent. do. 88½

Bar Silver..... 54½ to ½ Doubtful.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 101½

The National Bank of India has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year, and carries forward £9,466 to Reserve.

Arrival—Malwa.

Departure—Zerbino.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
		H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..22nd—	4.45 p.m.	0 49
,, Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
,, Suez (do.) ..22nd—	7-10 p.m.	1 25
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)..	nil.	nil.
,, Turkey (do.)..	nil.	nil.
,, Suez (do.)..22nd—	9.40 p.m.	2 22
From America—		
Via Teheran (nil) ..	nil.	nil.
,, Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
,, Suez (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (nil.)		
Singapore (perfect)...23rd—	5-20 m.p.	3 17
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (no messages).		

Indian Branch.

	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	0	51	0	1
,, Galle	22	45	20	57
,, Kurrachee ..	nil.		nil.	
,, Madras	9	45	0	17

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Sept. 22, 8-10 A. M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 23.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-12 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. max. 84, wb. 78, min. 74, bar. 29·75. Fall of rain 15 cents.

Canara, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 29·95. Fall of rain 55 cents.

Mangalore, 4-34 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E. N. W. Fall of rain 75 cents.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. N. E. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 35 cents.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

The following is a telegraphic summary of the general remarks in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last, for the week ending the 20th inst.—

For Madras: moderate and general rain in every district, and agricultural operations are actively progressing; the surviving crops are in good condition, but prices have not fallen.

For Mysore: good general rain and agricultural prospects improved.

For Bombay: general but light rain in the Deccan, good rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, Nassick, and Konkan, whilst in Guzerat good rain has fallen in Surat, light showers elsewhere; also good partial rain in Kattywar and Baroda. No rain has fallen in Sind, and the river is very low. The crops are in good condition in the Southern Mahratta Country, Sholapur and Satara, fair in north Deccan, Khandesh, Nassick, and Guzerat, but require more rain. The recent rain in Sind has done good, but the low state of the river causes anxiety. For Central Provinces: rain required in Saugor, where rice and cheap millets have suffered much; at Damoh, Nimir, Sambulpur, and elsewhere, the prospects are good. For Berar: rain wanted, but the crops are in good condition. For Central India: drought continues in Gwalior and Nimar; emigration is taking place from the north into Malwa. For Rajpootana: good rain during the past fortnight in parts of Marwar, Jaisalmir, Bikanar, Jhallawar, and Harouti; showers in Ajmere; prospects very bad in Alwar; general lack of fodder and pasture in North-Eastern States. For Bengal: heavy rain in the Eastern and Northern districts, and good throughout Bengal Proper. Good rain throughout Chota Nagpore and Orissa; prospects generally favourable, and they have also improved in Behar, but more rain is wanted in Patna, Sarun, and Chumparun. For Assam: rain general and prospects good. For Burma: rainfall abundant, crops excellent, except where damaged by floods. For the North-West Provinces and Oudh: no rain except trifling showers at Jhansi; dry west wind throughout the week, which has generally done great damage to the kharif, besides stopping the sowings of the rabi; prices have risen in Rohilkhund, but elsewhere they are steady. For the Punjab: no rain, except showers at Rawulpindi; no improvement in the prospects.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Sunday, Sept. 23, up to 6 a.m.	0 2	0 65	1 33
Previously registered.....	59 40	49 2	57 99
Total up to date.....	59 42	49 67	59 32

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	Rs. 9 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sights.	9¼d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,,	,, ...Rs. 9 7-16d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,,	,, ...Rs. 9d. 7-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,,	,, ...Rs. 9¼d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,,	,, ...Rs. 9¼d.	,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As 4

Statements have been published congratulating Bombay on being admitted to share in the benefits of the fund raised in England for the victims of famine in India. We are glad, however, to be able to state that the Government of Bombay has distinctly refused to accept charity which it did not ask for and does not want.

In our principal leading article on Friday a somewhat important clerical error was made. In the tabular estimate, the "famine charges for the month of September" were set down as six crores instead of sixty lakhs. The total is as we intended it to be, but the blunder in the figures must have made a number of our readers wonder how the summation we gave had been arrived at. Those who have been taking an interest in famine affairs would, however, readily solve the enigma by remembering that the Madras Government has lately been estimating its monthly famine expenditure at certainly not less than half-a-million.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a sharp thunder-storm from the North-East passed over Bombay, and heavy rain fell for about an hour. The rest of the day was fine until towards sunset, when another thunder-storm came up from the same direction, which lasted for about a couple of hours, discharging during that interval a deluge of rain. We are rejoiced to see, by a telegram we print elsewhere, that Poona is at length refreshed by the long prayed for rain, which fell heavily there yesterday evening, with every prospect of continuance.

H. H. the Maharajah Holkar has sent, through Sir Henry Daly, a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the General Famine Relief Fund, accompanied by a letter expressing the heartiest sympathy with those who suffer, and those who labour to alleviate suffering.

We are much concerned to learn, says the *Pioneer*, that the very unsatisfactory state of Sir John Strachey's health has necessitated his being empowered to ordered further change, and, as far as can be, a period of absolute rest and seclusion. Sir John and Lady Strachey will leave Simla about Monday next for Bensur near Almorah. It is probable that he will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Bazett Colvin; as a sort of buffer, we assume, between the Finance Minister and all but references of the first importance.

The *Times of India* has been seized with a most unaccountable fit of candour. Addressing a correspondent in its issue of Saturday last, it gives utterance to the following astonishing burst of confidence:—"We can say with Ruy Blas on a somewhat similar occasion, 'I have the dress of a lackey, you have the soul of one.'" In the course of our journalistic experience, it has been our lot to listen to many sorrowful literary confessions, but never to any so sad as this. That a journalist should have the soul of a lackey is bad enough; but that he should openly rejoice in the possession of the livery of servitude is tenfold worse. The picture of its own degradation with which the *Times of India* has itself furnished us is so appalling, that had it been the work of other hands, we should have regarded it as an extravagant caricature. As it is, however, we have no desire to question the appropriateness of the motto which our contemporary has selected, especially when we are offered such convincing proof of its accuracy. To say nothing of the flunkeyism of printing Mr. Houston's letter, and then proceeding to gibbet him as possessing "the soul of a lackey," we fail to see why the mere fact of Mr. Hussey's having been described by his antagonist in certain terms should lead the *Times of India* to make his quarrel its own, unless it be for the reason which its chosen motto would suggest.

The Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Michael Westropp, has recently penned a minute upon a memorial presented by a Parsee juror, which, we trust, will tend to prevent any unpleasantness in the future on the part of those who may aspire to have their names placed on the Special Jury list. The memorialist (Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, we presume, on whose behalf an application was made to Sir Charles Sargent the other day) felt aggrieved by his name being transferred by the Clerk of the Crown from the Special to the Common Jury list; and he prayed by his memorial for exemption from service on the Common Jury on the ground of former service, and of qualification for continued service, on the Special Jury. He further prayed for the framing of some such rule as the following:—"That, except under special circumstances, no properly qualified Special Juror, who has served as such for many years, should be displaced in favour of a juror who becomes qualified, or is called upon to serve subsequent to the service of such first-mentioned juror." Such a rule would not, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, be in accordance with the provision of section 42 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act, which says that "no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Special Jurors' List merely because he may have been entered in the Special Jurors' list for a previous year." The object of this provision is to leave the Clerk of the Crown at liberty annually to prepare the best list of Special Jurors as for the time being is practicable; and the intention of the Legislature must have been to secure the best Special Jurors in order to promote the administration of justice, and not to yield any preference to or consult the sense of self-importance of former Special Jurors. Independently of this provision of law, it would not be expedient, the Chief Justice remarked, to fetter the Clerk of the Crown by any such limitation as the memorialist proposed. The judges had full confidence in the ability and desire of that officer to make a proper selection and such alterations as occasion may render desirable. A stagnant Special Jury list is not likely to be advantageous to the public; and the infusion of new blood into it is a prudent measure. With regard to the second prayer of the memorial, that the memorialist should be relieved from the necessity of further attendance on the Common Jury, the Chief Justice thought it was inconsistent with the 41st section of the Act. The memorialist was not by law exempted from service on the Common Jury panel; and if he be fit, as he assumed he was, to serve as a Special Juror, he was so to serve as a Common Juror. There cannot be a greater fallacy, says the Chief Justice, than the supposition that a Special Juror suffered some serious diminution of reputation from being summoned to serve Her Majesty in the capacity of a Common Juror. The Special Jury list is by law limited in numbers; and moreover, it is necessary for the purposes of justice to retain a fair proportion of first-class jurors in the Common Jury list. The memorial was, on both points of its prayer, rejected. The Chief Justice's Minute will be found in another column.

The Viceroy has been lavish with presents, says the Neilgherry paper, to those who met him in various capacities, during his short visit to the Blue Mountains. Mr. Webster received a photograph of Lord Lytton, mounted in a handsome gilt frame and surmounted with his monogram. The Rajah of Nilambur received a gold pencil case and a signet ring, and most of the attendants on His Excellency received money presents, which must have been gratifying to the recipients.

The tour which Colonel Fraser is making through the North-West Provinces has now brought him to Allahabad. He has visited Bareilly, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Benares, and will, after leaving Allahabad, examine the ground between Manikpur and Jhansi, *via* Mahoba and Man Ranipur, in reference to the new project for a light railway on the Hattras and Muttra principle.

It is stated that Mr. E. W. Molony, Commissioner of the Patna Division, will retire from the Civil Service in March next.

The prices of the second sort of rice are reported from the following districts as follows, in seers of eighty tolas:—Ganjam 8·92, Visagapatam 7·4, Godavari 7·4, Kistna 6·78, Nellore 5·77, Kaddapa, 5·42, Karnul 5·37, Bellary 5·47, North Arcot 5·8, Chinglepat 5·29, Madras 5·47, Trichinopoly 5·26, Tanjore 6, Koimbatore 5·97, Tinnevelly 5·85, Nilgiris 5·60.

A prominent member of the Liberal party in the House of Commons writes to the *Madras Times*, and alluding to the taxation which will be rendered necessary by famine expenditure, says, "it is useless to talk of the calamity as coming from the hand of God, and that, therefore, we must accept it as a judgment. If judgment at all, it is a judgment on our ignorance and want of interest in the welfare of the masses of our Indian fellow-subjects. Considering how fearfully poor is the great mass of the Indian people, I think the rich should be made to bear the weight of additional taxation. The income tax, I am of opinion, should be reimposed as soon as possible. The burden of taxation cannot be permitted to continue to so heavily weight the poor as is now the case."

The Jowakis have made a fresh raid on Koteyra, a village south of the Khusalgarh road, and though they were promptly pursued, they succeeded in getting out of the reach of their pursuers.

We understand, says the *Darjeeling News*, that matters are really serious in Nepaul, and that there is every probability of a very general civil war breaking out. It appears that the Thappa party, who were so effectually cowed by the late Jung Bhadoor, have again taken heart, and intend making a bid for power. A good deal of intriguing has been going on, as a result of which the commandant of Elam, a Thappa related by marriage to the late Prime Minister, has had to leave his district precipitately, and is now living in hiding.

We (*Pioneer*) have been asked to notice certain correspondence which appeared in a Calcutta paper a few days back, with regard to the circumstances under which the drawer of Silvio in the late Umballa St. Leger Sweep disposed of his ticket to a confederacy of gentlemen in the Punjab. People versed in such mysteries assure us that even more than the true value of the ticket was paid with reference to the state of the odds at home, and it is instructive to learn—what we know to be a fact—that Lord William Beresford, the only member of the confederacy whose name has been publicly mentioned, lost £700 by his share in the transaction, in consequence of some misapprehension of the meaning of a telegram by his agent in England.

The following judgment was delivered on the 16th inst. in the case of Hemnath Bose, the Post Master of Howrah, by the Court:—The defendant in this case is charged with committing criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 4. 1 appears from Mr. Owen's evidence and the exhibits filed by him, that in the beginning of May last, Rs. 57 were sanctioned by the Postmaster-General of Bengal, and Rs. 5-4 were sanctioned by the divisional Inspector of Post Office, for the purchase of certain furniture for the use of the Howrah Post Office. For my part I do not believe for a moment the story given by Kinkar Pal; and leaving aside what connection this case might have or have not with that of Miss Mary Donelley's, though a good deal of argument has been raised on this subject, I find Gyan Chunder Dutt, an interested deponent in this case, his testimony being accepted with due qualifications; there is no other evidence to justify me in sending up this case to the Court of Session. For my part, when I disbelieve any evidence, I cannot place the same evidence before a superior court for the basis of a conviction on a most grave and heinous offence, which is laid by Mr. Owen to the charge of the accused, Hem Nath Bose. I order the discharge of the accused accordingly.

It is reported that the Bengal Director of Public Instruction has recommended the following scale of salaries for native teachers in Government schools and colleges:—1st grade from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500; 2nd, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400; 3rd, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300; 4th, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200; 5th, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150; 6th, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100; 7th from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75; 8th from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. The rise from the minimum to the maximum of each grade will be completed in five years.

The ship St. George, an American barque, was towed up the Hoogly on Monday last by the S. S. Undaunted, and presented a pitiful, helpless appearance with her masts and gear all gone. When the Undaunted found her she had been abandoned altogether. The crew had left her in a couple of boats for the shore, but one boat, with the chief officer and two men, capsized, and the occupants were drowned. The Undaunted sent a boat and got the surviving members of the crew aboard prior to towing the abandoned ship up the river. The First Assistant Master Attendant, Calcutta, telegraphed from Mud Point on the 19th instant: "At No. 1 House of Refuge found a paper signed W. P. Wawn, saved crew of barque St. George, Captain Moore, 15 men and a dog, dated 14th September. They evidently had a boat with them. No other signs of any wrecks, or wrecked people, at the other houses."

A strange incident recently occurred at Rangoon in which a Madrassee ayah assaulted a lady with a horsewhip. It appears that the ayah, who was lately discharged, knowing that the master of the house had gone into the district, took advantage of the opportunity to proceed to the house of her late mistress and abuse her in English; on which a young lady, who happened to be present, seeing a whip near by, lashed the ayah with it, but the latter dexterously snatched the whip from her fair flagellator, returned the compliment, and made her exit.

Some sad tales have been related to us (*Rangoon Times*) concerning people who, though from notions of propriety mostly ignored and as a consequence left to their fate, in some particulars call for sympathy. We allude to the five or six hundred females who stand on the books of a certain department of that comprehensive institution, the State. We are assured by persons fully competent to know, that more than a third of the "evils" which afflict our town are forcibly, unnecessarily, and most painfully dragged on the scene of their future misery by a set of male harpies, Burmans chiefly, of a semi-criminal type, whose sole and lucrative occupation it is to go from place to place in quest of young women or girls, whom they entice from their homes under false pretences of marriage or what not, quickly to resign them to slavery of the wickedest type, from which the victims, except in some rare instances, dare not escape, such is the terror instilled into them by those who threaten them even with death if they step outside of their horrid dens. These are facts the authorities should take cognizance of.

The personal results of the Session in the House of Lords are, says *Truth*, inconsiderable. Lord Salisbury has made a distinct fall in public estimation. His failure at the Conference was his first back-stroke, and there seems to be a general impression that he is blundering in India. Lord Beaconsfield's few speeches have been dignified and to the point; his brilliant defence *in re* Pigott amply showed, that if he had not been dashing, it was not because he had lost the power. Lord Derby has appeared solely in connection with his own office; and his speeches have been in every respect admirable. The Duke of Argyll delivered a very eloquent harangue on the Eastern Question, which, however, had the demerit of not containing a solitary spark of practical statesmanship. Lord Granville has frequently asked questions which he ought to have known could not be answered. The Burials Bill gave the Bishop of Peterborough an opportunity to deliver one of those eloquent and witty speeches, which have raised his oratorical reputation in Parliament to as high a standard as it is in the pulpit. The Ministry may profitably employ the recess in revising their "whip" arrangements in this House, for the incapacity of the present functionaries seems to be measureless. The Tories have not yet got used to the abolition of proxies. They are demoralised by the "good old times," when the Duke of Wellington, and, after him, Lord Derby, invariably carried a paper majority in their pockets.

Some of the "specials" of the London journals have hit on a practical method of working out the vexed question of Bashi-Basouks *versus* Cossacks. A gentleman, representing a journal with anti-Turkish sympathies, offered £1 for every Bulgarian body that was brought to him. On which a colleague, representing a journal with Turkish proclivities, immediately outbid his friend, and gave £1 10s. for every dead Mussulman produced. The demand for dead bodies was rapidly increasing, and the evidences of blood-thirstiness accumulating against the Bulgarians, from the higher price set on their victims' bodies, when a third correspondent, whose journal prides itself on the impartiality of its views, stepped in, and in the interests of fair play offered equal terms for either Bulgarian or Turk. The zeal of these gentlemen, in the pursuit of truth, is no doubt commendable in itself, but in a country where money is of more value than human life, the premium set on dead men might possibly give a fresh stimulus to the work of mutual extermination.

A new novel by Victor Hugo, *Truth* is glad to hear, is likely to appear within a few months. The fecundity of the great writer in his old days would be quite astonishing, if the reasons which made him store away, during the best part of his life, treasures of prose lore, were not familiar to his friends. Many persons, probably, have remarked, that from 1831 to 1861, Victor Hugo did not give a single novel to the public; the secret being that soon after the publication of "Bug-Jargal," and "Hans d'Icelande," the publisher, Renduel, went to the then young author, and obtained the right of purchase of every one of his future novels, for thirty years to come, at a very moderate figure. When "Notre Dame de Paris" appeared, two years later, the book brought in a comparatively ridiculous sum to the author, while the publisher made a fortune by it. Soon after, Renduel died, and Victor Hugo, unwilling to write in order to enrich the heirs of his publisher, and equally unable to propose a compromise, preferred to wait, and he waited the 30 years. "Les Miserables," published in 1861, brought him in £16,000 paid to him by M. Lacroix.

It was noticed by a gentleman at a late Criminal Sessions at Rangoon, that a juror, apparently a Madrassee in European clothes, sat in the box with four others, and to him was administered the sacred oath on the Bible. The gentleman in question felt curious, and enquired of a neighbour whether the said Madrassee was an East Indian or a Native Christian, but he was told that he was neither one nor the other, but a thoroughbred heathen. In explanation a Missionary clergyman writes, "the person in question applied to me for advice as to what he should do. He had been summoned as a jury man, and although not yet baptized, he was in all other respects a Christian, and a heathen oath would have been offensive to him to take, and would not be binding on his conscience. He is a catechumen, preparing for baptism. Under these circumstances, I had no hesitation in advising him to be sworn as a Christian on the New Testament as usual." The catechument should have been withdrawn from the jury box under the circumstances.

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

(*Correspondent of the "Madras Mail."*)

Mysore, 18th September.

My telegram of this morning announced the Viceroy's arrival at 10 p. m. yesterday. He did not start from Gudelore till 11 a. m., and owing to the hilly and undulating nature of the country, the progress was somewhat tedious, and the Viceregal party did not reach Gundlepet till 5-30 p. m. After a short halt they proceeded on their journey, and the rest of the distance—36 miles—occupied only four hours, inclusive of stoppages. A few minutes were spent at Sindhulli where a pandal had been erected, and specimens of the withered crops collected for the Viceroy's inspection. Heavy rain fell in Mysore and its vicinity for the previous o'clock, and after its cessation, Col. Hay, the Commissioner, and Captain Wilson (accompanied by the Town Magistrate on horseback) drove out to meet the expected guests at a point a short distance beyond the town. After waiting some time, a silidar rode up with a note from Captain Wilson to intimate the Viceroy would not arrive till late, and he desired the guests who had been invited to meet at the Residency would not wait dinner for him. His Excellency's considerate instructions were complied with; but before the request was concluded the booming of the guns announced his approach. The road through the town and the avenue leading to the Residency was lined on each side by the police; and the Maharajah's pikemen, and the guard of honour, under Major Fitzpatrick and Lieutenant Clements, was drawn up close to the building. After changing their costume and taking some refreshment, the travellers appeared in the drawing room, when the ladies and gentlemen were introduced to his Excellency, as also the native officers under the Mysore administration.

Lord Lytton had walked 9 miles before breakfast and had been travelling from 11 a.m., but notwithstanding, appeared as fresh as if he had had only an ordinary amount of exercise. He was much interested in the country passed through, and particularly admired the scenery between Gudalore and Gundlapt. Pandals had been erected at all places for changing horses, and the police arrangements were very satisfactory. This morning before leaving the Residency, accompanied by a single attendant, took a walk through a portion of the town and thus inspected several of the streets where his presence was not expected. At 1 p.m., the Viceroy received the visit of the Maharajah of Mysore in the Residency drawing room. The Maharajah was accompanied by Captain Wilson, Political Officer, and by the controllers of his household and nine principal attendants. Two officers of the Viceroy's suite, Colonel Burne and Dr. Barnett, met the Maharajah at a distance of 500 yards from the Residency. Mr. Thornton, Foreign Secretary, and the Chief Commissioner met his Highness as he alighted from his carriage and conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received his Highness at the edge of the carpet, and having shaken hands with him, conducted him to a seat at his right hand. After a few minutes conversation, the member of the Maharajah's suite were introduced by Captain Wilson, and each presented a nuzzur of gold mohurs which were touched and remitted. Betel and pan was then given to the Maharajah by the Viceroy, to the principal members of the suite by the Foreign Secretary, and to the others by the Private Secretary, to the Viceroy. A salute of 21 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah, and a guard of honour drawn up in front of the Residency, presented arms as his Highness passed. At 4-30 p. m. the Viceroy returned the Maharajah's visit with all the usual ceremonies, and afterwards visited the Maharanee.

19th September.

My last letter reported the visits of State paid by the Viceroy to the Maharajah and the Maharanees. The old ladies, according to custom, presented a memorial expressing their wishes and grievances, but it is rumoured the petition also referred to local matters, with which their Highnesses have no personal interest or knowledge. During the visit to the Maharajah, Lord Lytton presented his Highness, Mr. Rangacharloo, Mr. Kishnamiah, and several of the principal retainers and members of the Royal family, with valuable presents as personal souvenirs of his visit. After the termination of the usual courtesies, the Viceroy and party were conducted over the Palace, and examined the quaint old portraits, the inlaid doors, the armoury and State jewels. The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Burne, then took a drive with the Maharajah, and had the opportunity of conversing with him freely. The day's programme was concluded by the entertainment at the Jagan Mohun Mahal (literally a Palace, the admiration of the world). The streets leading from the Residency and from the Palace in the Fort, were illuminated, while the garden and quadrangle in front of the building was a blaze of light of various colours and strange devices. As previously stated, the Government officers did not spend any money on decoration, but several private buildings were illuminated and decorated. Several placards were held by little girls dressed in rich Parsee costume and bearing the following inscriptions "God bless, ye, Lord of Ind;" "May all things in Heaven and earth praise you;" "May your Lordship not await the Russian convenience;" "May your journey be most auspicious." Lord Lytton, when taking his morning walk, was observed to examine with attention the decorations and inscriptions above described.

The repast provided on the present occasion was of a very sumptuous and *recherché* description, and the party were entertained by the Rajah's excellent band. When justice had been done to the good cheer, Captain Wilson, Political Agent and Tutor to his Highness, brought in the Maharajah, and presented him to a seat on the Viceroy's right hand. His Highness then proposed the health of the Queen, a toast that was duly received. The Maharajah in a short appropriate speech, proposed the health of the Viceroy, which was cordially responded to, and Lord Lytton, in returning thanks expressed himself to the following effect:—

"Maharajah, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank your Highness for so kindly proposing my health, and you ladies and gentlemen, for the way in which you have responded. It has long been my wish to visit Mysore, and my wishes have been gratified sooner than I had anticipated. I have been brought by the presence of a stern visitor which has overdarkened the land and will remain longer than I can. The angel of destruction is busy in your midst, but thank God not unaccompanied by the angel of mercy. It is gratifying to me on this occasion to visit you in the capital of your future kingdom, to become acquainted with the members of your Highness' family, to see the affection with which you are justly regarded by them, and to witness their wishes respecting you. I am now also able to judge more correctly of the great resources of the kingdom over which you will reign. In the next place, if I may be allowed to say so, I am pleased to have had my confidence, if possible, confirmed in your good qualities which are such as will secure the good Government and happiness of your future subjects. I am also glad to have this opportunity of making the acquaintance of some, and renewing that of others, of the officers of the Mysore Commission, under whose enlightened rule Mysore has become so prosperous, to whom the Government of India and you yourself, Maharajah, are indebted, and under whose management prosperity will be again restored after the present difficulties have passed away. I now beg to propose the health of our kind host his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore."

After the Maharajah's health had been drunk, the party adjourned to the drawing room, and the rest of the evening was occupied in witnessing from the balconies the pyrotechnic display, and acrobatic and other performances in the arena below. A number of the native chiefs and gentlemen were present, and conversed freely with the visitors and guests. There were also several Coorgs, specially distinguished by their fine martial bearing, and noble Arab-like dress.

This morning, the Viceregal party and the Chief Commissioner left under the usual salute. They were accompanied by Colonel Hay, Major Pearse, and Captain Wilson. After visiting the Seringapatam fort and the tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, the party were feasted at the Deria Daulut, renowned for its wonderful paintings and its connection with the great Wellesley; and Lord Lytton had the opportunity of reading Lord Dalhousie's minute with regard to the measures to be adopted to preserve this unique specimen of Indian architecture. Lord Lytton and his staff appear to have thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Mysore, and to have been much pleased with all the arrangements made for the education and welfare of his Highness. While standing to the mental culture of the young Rajah, his physical training has not been neglected. His Highness rides and drives well, plays polo admirably, and is making fair progress at cricket. He enjoys a game of cricket, and follows the game with great zest. He has also a good ear for music, and is learning to play on the piano.

Lord Dalhousie was the last Governor General who honoured this city with a visit. Lord William Bentinck also came to Mysore, but this was while he was Governor of Fort St. George. The Viceroy's visit has given Lord Lytton a right idea of the resources of the country, and possibly the result of his impressions previous. Many are also hopeful that this grievances, real or imaginary, will receive prompt redress.

BOMBAY.

Alteration of trains.—The Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. R. announces that from and after the 1st October, the down mail train will leave Colaba at 9 p.m., Madras time, instead of 6-30 a.m., as at present. Other alterations will also be made from that date, which may be seen on reference to an advertisement appearing in another column.

A vagrant.—Charles Bowun, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, at the Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Refractory seamen.—J. Bristow, a seaman of the British ship Cesarea, was on Saturday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. R. Busby, a seaman of the ship Greenwich, was also sentenced on the same day for a similar offence to one week's hard labour.

Breach of the peace.—On Thursday last, Mr. Charles Snellicks, chief inspector of the Bombay Tramway Company, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge preferred against him by Wassoodew Dinanathjee, a clerk belonging to the Commissariat Department, with using threatening and abusive language to complainant, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. As the prosecutor's statement could not be substantiated, the case was dismissed.

A noted character.—Hormusjee Desabhoy was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, with being a reputed swindler and gambler, a man of notoriously bad living and a dangerous character, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills. His Worship, after taking the evidence of Mr. Mills and three other witnesses, directed the prisoner to furnish two securities each in a sum of Rs. 1,000, and to enter into his own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 2,000 for his good behaviour for a period of one year.

The number of immigrants registered at the office of the Commissioner of Police for the week ending Friday last was 3,780; previously registered 28,233; total up to the 21st Sept. 32,063. The number of those who have left Bombay to return to their several districts which include men, women, and children is 3,114; previously registered 5,078; total up to the 21st Sept. 8,192.

The agents for the County of Berwick, on Thursday last, dispatched the steam tug Defiance with Captain Stewart, Lloyd's surveyor, and the Captain of the Queen Anne on board to try and get the grounded vessel off, and we are glad to learn from a telegram that there is every hope of getting the vessel off safely. The County of Berwick, it has been ascertained, has not received any injury whatever by running aground. She was on her way from Bombay in ballast.—*Statesman.*

The deputation to Sir Richard Temple.—Whatever the result of the memorial, we believe the advocates of the broad gauge could not have gone to the Viceroy through a better channel; for if the suggestions of any man are likely to find favour with Lord Lytton, that man is Sir Richard; and the fact of the latter having publicly owned the superiority of the broad gauge will go a great way in influencing the Viceroy. The present Governor of Bombay has been sedulously cultivating the art of inspiring the public with confidence. In the short time he has been in Bombay he has shown himself free from the faults of exclusiveness and arrogance, which have rendered the average civilian so unpopular with all. Perhaps the most admirable feature in Sir Richard's speech of the 15th was his generous defence of two eminent public men; and that, too, of men who were once in a fair way of ruining his reputation. Sir Richard's defence of his administrative capacity of the Finance Minister and his gallant brother reflects great honour on his private character.—*Indian Spectator.*

The Arbitration Court.—We hear that the Collector of Poona has requested the Secretary to the Arbitration Court to furnish him with a list containing the number of cases that have been brought before it up to the present time, as, also, the number of cases it has decided, together with the value in rupees of the cases. He has also asked the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona to furnish the number of cases on the records of Government which have been decided by the Arbitration Court. The cause of this movement is, we are given to understand, the deficiency in the sale of stamps.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Rev. C. Harding of Sholapore, sends the following letter to the *Bombay Guardian*:—"I am happy to state that the recent plans of Government for this district seem likely to meet the exigencies of the famine pretty efficiently. A relief camp four miles from the city has been formed which will be enlarged according to the numbers needing help, and preparations are being made for extensive hospital arrangement nearer the city, so that the necessity for private charities will be a good deal diminished. Our appeal for assistance has been very generously responded to, and I think we have enough in hand now to last us until better times come. I will at least say that we need no more. Your suggestion last week about the necessity of giving relief to the people in their villages was very timely. During the next month many will inevitably die in their villages unless such relief is given. We are doing something in this direction and hope to do more."

The end of a prelatical quarrel.—The Mellus schism is virtually broken, inasmuch as the expected decision of the High Court at Madras, which is sure to confirm that of the Calicut Court, is a key to all the churches invaded by Mellus. The removal of this schismatical bishop from the Catholic churches is now only a matter of time, and requires nothing but an application to the local Courts, whose decisions will be identical with that of the High Court. We can congratulate all those who have prayed for the extinction of this schism; their prayers have been heard. The day is fast approaching when Bishop Mellus, excommunicated by the Pope, recalled by his repentant Patriarch, and condemned by the Tribunals of this country, will be sorry for having put his foot on the forbidden Malabar soil. If he had not lost all sense of shame, he would have gone away, as soon as his forgery was discovered and publicly commented upon. Now he is a lost man at home and abroad. Let us pray for his conversion. We may expect our Bishop in about a fortnight.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th September 1877 was 16,592 maunds and in money Rs. 9,559. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 15th Sept. 1877.	Week ending 16th Sept. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,278	Mds 11,656	.. ..	Mds 10,378
Amount.....	Rs. 1,035	Rs. 11,269	.. ..	Rs. 10,234
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,97,595

the whole of the transaction. This was not the whole of the transaction.

The Judge said the solicitor was pressed by Mithibai and her father to lend his name to the loan, and he did so for a fair remuneration. It was doubtless bad advice to raise the loan, but he (the solicitor) said that was not his advice.

The Advocate General argued that, as solicitor, it was Mr. Cumrooddin's duty to have dissuaded Mithibai from making the purchase of the mill; and that he was not entitled to any advantage, and that the whole agreement of the 1st February 1875 was vitiated by Mr. Cumrooddin being a party to it. It was a most unwise proceeding, and it was to be the ruin of Mithibai. She was certain to lose, while Mr. Cumroodin and the other two defendants were certain to gain.

The Judge—It only comes to this that the transaction was imprudent, improvident, and such as no solicitor should have advised his client to enter into; but that is all. It remains to be shown that the transaction was unfair and an inequitable one.

The Advocate General said it was extremely unfair. They got Rs. 52,000 between Mr. Cumrocdin and the two defendants to raise the loan of three lakhs—16 per cent. for lending their names. And yet Mithibai had not got the use of the money. They simply made a cat'spaw of Mithibai who was to lose, while they were to be secured by having the mill in their hands. It was an exorbitant amount for the risk they ran, which was very little.

The Judge said the question was whether the transaction was so unconscionable that it ought to be set aside.

The Advocate General said it was necessary to consider not the risk was. He contended that the loan was more than secured, and therefore there being little or no risk the charge by Mr. Cumroodin and the other two was exorbitant, unconscionable. The agreement provided that Mithibai should assign her interest in her husband's estate; and not only that, but that the management of the mill should be in the hands of Dyal and the others. It might be taken that the proposed sale was a good purchase, because Mr. Cumroodin and Seth Motilal made an offer of seven lakhs and a half. (Reads the ruling in Evans' cases as to the relations between solicitors and clients.) Mithibai's father was seeking his own benefit, and it was therefore more incumbent on the solicitor to have protected her interests and to have warned her.

The learned counsel had not finished his address when the Court adjourned until to-day.

IMPORTANT TO JURYMEN.

The following minute was recorded lately by the Honourable the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, upon a memorial presented by a Parsee gentleman who felt himself aggrieved by his being transferred from the Special to the Common Jury list. In his memorial, he suggested that a rule should be made to the effect stated by the Chief Justice at the commencement of His Lordship's minute, and there was also a prayer for exemption from service on the Common Jury on the ground of former service on the Special Jury, and on the ground that the memorialist was admittedly qualified for continued service as a Special Juror.

The Chief Justice's minute runs as follows:—The eleventh paragraph of the affidavit of the memorialist specifies the nature of the rule which he requests, by paragraph (a) of the prayer of his memorial, should be framed to meet such a case as he conceives his to be, viz:—"That, except under special circumstances, no properly qualified special juror, who has served as such for many years, should be displaced in favour of a juror who becomes qualified, or is called upon to serve subsequent to the service of such first mentioned juror." Such a rule would not be in accordance with the express provision in the penultimate clause of sec. 42 of, Act X. of 1875 (High Courts Criminal Procedure Act), namely:—"No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Special Jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the Special Jurors' list for a previous year." The manifest object of that provision is to leave the Clerk of the Crown at liberty annually to prepare the best list of Special Jurors' having regard to the property, character, and education of the persons whose names are entered therein" (see same section), as far the time being is practicable. The intention of the Legislature must have been to secure the best Special Jurors who from time to time may be procurable in order to promote the administration of justice, and not to yield any preference to or consult the sense of self-importance of former Special Jurors. Independently of the passages quoted above from sec. 42 of the Act, it would not be competent to fetter the Clerk of the Crown by any such limitation as the memorialist proposes. It would be inconvenient that the judges should be compelled to spend the time, which they can ill spare from matters of much higher moment, in trying a series of issues as to the propriety of every alteration which the Clerk of the Crown may deem it advisable to make in the annual lists of Special Jurors. The judges have full confidence in the ability and desire of that officer to make a proper selection, and such alterations as occasion may render desirable. A stagnant Special Jury list is not likely to be advantageous to the public. The infusion of new blood into it is a prudent measure. In this particular case, the memorialist was not removed by the Clerk of the Crown from the Special Jury panel in consequence of any supposed demerits on his part, or with a view to the substitution for him of a new juror, but in order to make room for a member of his own community recently returned from Europe, and whose long experience in a Court of Justice, acquired in another office as well as in that of Special Juror, and whose perfect command of the English language rendered his restoration to the Special Jury list particularly desirable and completely transcended the claims of the memorialist in those respects to occupy a position on that list. The name of the latter will probably be reinstated there in some future year, unless, in the meantime he show himself to be unsuitable as a Special Juror, or other persons more fit be discovered. The second branch of the prayer of the memorial is that the memorialist be relieved from the necessity of further attendance on the Petit Jury. This is inconsistent with the 41st section of the Act, which is as follows:—"All persons whose names are entered in the Special Jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special Juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list." The memorialist, therefore, is not by law exempted from service on the Common Jury panel, and if he be fit, as he assumes, to serve as a Special Juror, he is so to serve as a Petit Juror. His memorial, affidavit, and the letters of himself and his solicitor all proceed upon the supposition that he has suffered some serious diminution of reputation from being summoned to serve Her Majesty in the capacity of a Petit Juror. There cannot be any greater fallacy. Doubtless the Petit Jury list contains the names of many other persons quite as competent as the the memorialist, if not more so, to perform the duty of Special Jurors. But the Special Jury list is by law limited in numbers (sec. 40), and it is impossible to find room upon it for all of the gentlemen who possess sufficient rank, ability, and impartiality to serve as Special Jurors. Moreover, it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of justice to retain a fair proportion of first-class jurors on the Petit Jury list. The only ground, as yet disclosed to the Chief Justice for doubting the propriety of reinstating the memorialist on the panel at some future time, is that he is afforded by the 12th paragraph of his own affidavit, in which he is made to swear as follows:—"I further say that if such rule (as that already mentioned as suggested by him) be not observed, the Special Jurors who are displaced will naturally feel a sense of injustice while serving on a Common Jury, which will be prejudicial to the calm and proper discharge of their duties as jurymen, and which feeling could not be engendered in the mind of one who has not served upon a Special Jury, but is waiting for his time to arrive when his name will be placed upon that list. A person acting as a juror of any grade, whose intellect was capable of being swayed by such petty feelings as those existing consistently with such a paragraph imports, would be unworthy of taking the most subordinate part in the administration of justice. It is to be hoped that this apprehended failure of duty by the memorialist as a common juror, because he was once, and has ceased to be a Special Juror, is the hasty suggestion of some overworked draftsman, and not the spontaneous offspring of the mind of the memorialist. The memorial is, on both of the points of its prayer, rejected.

CHECK AND SUPERVISION OVER GRATUITOUS RELIEF IN DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.

Since the time that the second year's drought and the consequent prolongation of the scarcity declared themselves—say the last week in July—Government have urged from time to time the district officers to be careful in searching for and picking up persons of all sorts who might be in a dangerously emaciated condition. Government have warned the relief officers that these cases must become more and more numerous towards the end of the scarcity, and may probably reach their highest number at the time when the scarcity is finally about to take a turn for the better, and when agricultural prosperity is just about to revive.

2. Government knew that the sad condition of so many of these poor people sometimes arose from the habit which some have of staying at home in the hope of getting relief to any attempt at honest labour; from the tendency of others to wander about begging for what little they can get; from the returning to their native villages of those who had emigrated to distant localities and had failed in bettering themselves; from the fault of some who had left relief works refusing to perform their tasks, or who after recovering strength on gratuitous relief had declined to go to work when ordered; and from the helplessness of some who are too infirm to leave their houses or their beds. Some of these cases demanded from the officers the exercise of firmness and patience, others the exercise of humane solicitude. To those who were perishing from no fault of their own, Government have accepted the responsibility of affording prompt aid so soon as the necessity of each individual became known. To those who were perishing from their own fault, Government have afforded such aid as was necessary to save their lives—without absolutely accepting the responsibility of preserving every one from the consequences of his own folly or misconduct. In every class of cases Government have directed their officers to do their utmost to prevent death from want of food—though, under the circumstances of the distressed districts, they dare not hope that any efforts of this character have proved, or can prove, perfectly and uniformly successful.

3. One proof, however, that the efforts made in this direction have had some success, is this, that the number on gratuitous relief have very considerably increased of late. This is, as already explained, to be expected. And officers must not be surprised if the tendency to increase should continue. On the other hand, the comparatively rapid rate of increase should induce all officers to scrutinize with special and if possible increased vigilance the persons receiving this form of relief, so that none may receive it save those who are unable to work. If any able-bodied person be found in this category he or she must be immediately discharged therefrom and sent to work. Those who on admission were in a debilitated state, and have since recovered under the gratuitous relief and become sufficiently strong, must on their recovery be transferred to relief works. If they refuse to go, the relief officer must be firm with them. If they suffered some serious diminution of reputation from being summoned to serve Her Majesty in the capacity of a Petit Juror. There cannot be any greater fallacy. Doubtless the Petit Jury list contains the names of many other persons quite as competent as the the memorialist, if not more so, to perform the duty of Special Jurors. But the Special Jury list is by law limited in numbers (sec. 40), and it is impossible to find room upon it for all of the gentlemen who possess sufficient rank, ability, and impartiality to serve as Special Jurors. Moreover, it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of justice to retain a fair proportion of first-class jurors on the Petit Jury list. The only ground, as yet disclosed to the Chief Justice for doubting the propriety of reinstating the memorialist on the panel at some future time, is that he is afforded by the 12th paragraph of his own affidavit, in which he is made to swear as follows:—"I further say that if such rule (as that already mentioned as suggested by him) be not observed, the Special Jurors who are displaced will naturally feel a sense of injustice while serving on a Common Jury, which will be prejudicial to the calm and proper discharge of their duties as jurymen, and which feeling could not be engendered in the mind of one who has not served upon a Special Jury, but is waiting for his time to arrive when his name will be placed upon that list. A person acting as a juror of any grade, whose intellect was capable of being swayed by such petty feelings as those existing consistently with such a paragraph imports, would be unworthy of taking the most subordinate part in the administration of justice. It is to be hoped that this apprehended failure of duty by the memorialist as a common juror, because he was once, and has ceased to be a Special Juror, is the hasty suggestion of some overworked draftsman, and not the spontaneous offspring of the mind of the memorialist. The memorial is, on both of the points of its prayer, rejected.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th instant.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 17th August, recommending that the remaining land on the "Imperial" Mody Bay Estate be made, and that the building plots be raised to the proper level. He considers that leases would then be more readily taken, and that in consideration of the sanitary improvement that would be effected, Government would forthwith extend the period during which the property would remain in the possession of the Trustees. He also suggests that a sample of cocoanut-oil be sent home to him in order that it may be tested against the standard Trinity House Colza-oil.

Read Resolution of Land Committee, dated 13th Sept., intimating that they do not consider that it would be worth while for the Trustees to incur the expense of raising the level of the building plots on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, as the land will revert to Government in a few years.—Resolution: The Trustees concur with the Land Committee. The Trustees do not consider it necessary to take any steps with regard to the suggested experiments with cocoanut-oil.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 10th September, submitting an application from Hasan Ali Abdul Ali for a lease of 218 3-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, for 20 years, at a rent of Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, and offering to erect thereon a stable and chawl to cost about Rs. 3,000. The Acting Traffic Manager recommends that the offer be accepted, and the Land Committee concur.—Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 10th September, forwarding an application from Jewraj Jetha for a leases of 437 3-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, for 50 years as a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, and stating that the land is required for the erection of a dwelling house and shops to cost about Rs. 8,000, and that the shops will not be used for the sale of grain wholesale. The Acting Traffic Manager recommends the acceptance of the offer, and the Land Committee concur. Resolution: sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 17th September, reporting that while Master Pilot Thorburn was transporting the turret-ship Magdala on the 7th instant under steam from Government Dock to her moorings, she fouled the bulk Auckland, damaging her quarter. Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 18th September, reporting that the Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the accident acquit the pilot of blame.—Resolution: to be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table: Government Resolution of 7th September, agreeing to permit the Trustees to retain possession of the building plots on Mody Bay Imperial Estate until 31st March 1878, in consideration of the Trustees having made over additional land for the European General Hospital.

Pilotage statement week to 18th September:

23 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
22 ,, ,, out of ,,
1 ,, transported.

THE GREAT PERJURY CASE AT CALCUTTA.

SEPT. 19, 1877.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice PITT-KENNEDY.)

THE EMPRESS vs. JANOKY NATH ROY.

Before the defence concluded, three or four witnesses were examined, and Mr. Branson then addressed the jury again, summarising the facts of the defence. Firstly, that the notes were not forgeries, and that Boobun Mohun Neogy had executed them and received the full amount of consideration set forth in them, with the exception of the note wrongly entered; secondly, that the prisoner's evidence was given under a wrong impression, his memory having failed him. This circumstance was not at all to be wondered at, as the prisoner had such extensive monetary transactions. Surely the jury would take into consideration the prisoner's position before deciding whether the offence committed was a crime instead of an error. It would be hard that the prisoner's liberty should be imperilled for such a miserable stake as two promissory notes for such frivolous sums.

Mr. J. D. Bell, the Standing Counsel, then addressed the jury, going at length into the evidence, and pointed out the improbabilities of the case. He reminded them that both the prisoner and his gomashta had gone into the Small Cause Court and given circumstantial accounts of the circumstances under which the promissory notes were executed and the money paid. At the adjourned hearing of the case, an application was made on behalf of the prisoner to correct his previous statements—course of action which it was not too much to say was influenced by the knowledge that the officers of the Currency Office were there to give evidence on behalf of the defence. Then the story was put forward that the notes were renewals, bringing the latest transaction down to January 1877. But it was then evidently forgotten that the action on the promissory notes was instituted some time in February following, and that Janoky Nath Roy's evidence was given two months later. Was it reasonable that he should have so completely forgotten all about the two transactions under those circumstances. He did not see how he could. It was plain that the whole theory of the defence was false. Mr. Bell adverted to the worthlessness of Dhurmodass Soor's evidence, who was said to have drawn up one of the promissory notes, and felt himself justified in asking the jury to pay no attention to it. He left the case in their hands with the utmost confidence that they would come to a just conclusion.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said that they had now arrived at the last stage of a trial, which is one of considerable importance. The chief charge among the four which have been investigated is that of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in the Small Cause Court, with regard to the manner in which the promissory notes were executed. And as the learned counsel for the defence had, in the discharge of his duty, shown that the charge failed to point accurately to the misstatements, the charge had been accordingly amended, although it in no way altered the real charge. The allegations against the prisoner were that he deposed at the Small Cause Court—1st, that the two promissory notes were executed on the days on which they were dated—viz., the 10th April and 7th May; 2ndly, that the currency notes which formed the consideration were then and there produced, and their numbers first copied before they were paid over; 3rd, that he knew all the time he was swearing to false statements. The peculiarity of the defence was that the prisoner comes into the Police Court and admits—he, that the story was false; 2ndly, that the currency notes were not then paid over; 3rdly, that the story was told under an erroneous impression. The story now related is very different, i. e., the prisoner honestly believed he was stating the truth when he made these statements. The question for the gentlemen of the jury to decide was whether they, as reasonable men, in the exercise of their judgment and good sense, could believe that the statement of the prisoner was true. If there was any doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoner, they were certainly to give him the benefit of it, but if they were convinced that the prisoner had made these statements knowing them to be false, they were to do their duty and bring in a verdict of "guilty," no matter what the consequences might be,—no matter what the position of the prisoner at the bar may be,—no matter to what extent, even of lakhs and lakhs, the prisoner may have carried on monetary transactions. In considering the questions of giving false evidence, the learned Judge said that he was bound to say that the learned counsel for the defence had not dwelt as much as he might have done on the reason why the prisoner should tell the lamentable statements he made to be true, and had not afforded sufficient explanation. When the counsel for the defence opened his case, his Lordship had suggested that he should give the jury some probable reason why the prisoner should have made such an erroneous statement, and the learned counsel had not thought it fit to do so, and contented himself with saying merely that the prisoner had entered into multitudinous transactions of this nature, and that he had a defective memory. The one particular fact which the jury had to deal with was, was that they have in evidence that no similar transaction was ever entered into by Janoky Nath Roy, that is to say, that no transaction in which the numbers of currency notes were copied and entered and did not then and there pass hands was ever carried out by him. It was therefore likely that this transaction, standing as it did by itself, would naturally impress itself upon a man's mind, especially when such disinterested parties as Bhoobun Mohun Neogy's managers have such a distinct recollection of it. The evidence of the gomashta showed that the notes were the property of the firm, and that transaction was one in which the joint family had a right to share. Thus at the very onset the story of its being a private transaction, that it was a loan for a few days has been proved unreliable. The matters for the jury to consider was whether a man in the prisoner's position would give up jewels which were as good as money, in exchange for a promissory note from a man who was considerably embarrassed, and whether the prisoner was likely to have forgotten the circumstance, when the Counsel on the other side, in the Small Cause Court, showed him that the note seemed to have been executed as late as January 1877. His Lordship then expounded the law of the case, and said that whenever a man is bound by oath to state the truth, and states that which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he gives false evidence. In this case not only had Janoy's memory failed him, but the four clerks of the firm also seemed to exhibit rather a bad memory about these notes; in fact, there seemed to be an epidemic of loss of memory. His Lordship concluded by showing to the jury that there was little or no evidence to the effect that Janoky Nath Roy forged the documents himself or caused them to be forged, so that the question of perjury would be the only thing they would chiefly consider, and if the Court could assist them by reading any part, or the whole, of the evidence, it would gladly do so. The jury retired at about 6 o'clock and returned after more than an hour, bringing in a verdict of guilty on the two counts of giving false evidence, but not guilty on the two previous counts of uttering a forged document.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner as follows:—Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the charge of having given false evidence. The gentlemen of the jury could by no possibility have returned any other verdict. How it was that a person in your position of life could place yourself in the position in which you now stand, it is difficult to imagine; but on the evidence there can be no doubt that you stated in a judicial proceeding that which was not true and which was perfectly well known to you to be not true. In a long course of legal practice in this country, I have frequently had occasion to come to the conclusion that the ordinary deceitfulness of the natives of this country must be conducted with each other with the highest possible good faith, because the peculiar form of their transactions are such that they could not be carried on unless there was no departure from this general rule. But unfortunately I have had occasion to notice in the conduct of those who frequent our courts, a grave departure from this rule; and men whose position ought to ensure them credit, frequently come in with false and concocted cases, and thus they bring discredit on the name of their countrymen. You have been convicted of being one of those who have so acted; you have done so deliberately and for a purpose only known to yourself. But the jury have recommended you to mercy on the ground of your previous good character, and I shall give to that recommendation great weight. I cannot however permit you to escape without a certain amount of degradation, and you shall not get into the world again without the stain of having been in prison. But I understand you are a wealthy man, and have occupied a good position in life, and I therefore believe that a protracted term of imprisonment will endanger not only your health, but your life. But I cannot under all these circumstances pass on you a shorter sentence than one of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000, in default of the fine to one year's further imprisonment. I attach to the default of the payment of the fine this long term of imprisonment, because I intend that the fine shall be paid.

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

The court was densely crowded throughout the proceedings.

At the High Court, after the Criminal Sessions was over, Mr. Ghose, Barrister-at-law, applied to the Hon'ble Justice Kennedy to allow him to put in an affidavit of Mr. A. M. Bose, another barrister-at-law, with a view to have the verdict in the above case set aside. Mr. Ghose said that the jury had in their verdict used the word "only" in finding the prisoner guilty of giving false evidence.

His Lordship (stopping him)—You ask me to set aside the verdict. I will not do anything of the kind, nor will I peruse the affidavit.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

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A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for Steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
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Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, December, 1875.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS. GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in new and clear type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

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PRESCRIPTIONS are CAREFULLY DISPENSED with the PUREST DRUGS and Chemicals, Under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES, who has had twenty years' experience in the business at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 28th September 1877, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1877, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 30th September 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

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31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

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1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs.	20
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1 Prize ,, 500	10 Prizes ,, 50	200 Prizes ,,	5

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3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karaee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—S. D. Naik, Esq., Chemists & Booksellers, Kalbadevie Road.
5—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Nellgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will also value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

Experience in the use of the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a good means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS pass through NEW BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, placard exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NO ONE should either LEND MONEY or ADVANCE ANY GOODS to the SEAMEN of the Steam-ship KNIGHT TEMPLAR under my command, without my knowledge, otherwise I shall not be responsible for their debts.

J. K. HENDERSON,
Master S. S. Knight Templar.

Bombay, 21st September 1877.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or seven Shillings and six pence per share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 24th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 13th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st, the DOWN MAIL will LEAVE Bombay—Colaba, at 9 p.m., Surat 5-10 Broach 7, Baroda 8-54 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up-mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-3 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45 and Surat at 9-55 p.m., and arrive at Bombay, Colaba, at 5-10 a.m.

The Up-inland will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 2-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat 5-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba 6-50 p.m.

The down mixed will leave Colaba 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat 7 p.m.; Surat 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 12-5 noon and arrive at Wadhwan at 6-50 p.m.

Alterations to correspond with the foregoing alterations will be made in Branch line trains, for the particulars of which please to see the Time-tables which will be exhibited at all stations in a day or two.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the Advertisement of the 31st July 1876, that the Government of India are PREPARED to PURCHASE about 600 Horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1877-78, and about the same number in the year 1878-79.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.	The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin.
Allahabad.	Umballa.	
Lucknow.	Lahore.	
Agra.	Mooltan.	At future the purchases will, except under special circumstances, be made only between the 15th September and 28th February.
Morar.	Sialkote.	
Meerut.	Rawul Pindi.	
	Peshawur.	

With regard to the purchases of the season of 1877-78, however, no alteration will be made in the date of closing, viz., 1st April.

Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age,—4 to 7 years.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. R. BURNE, Colonel
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, The 21st August 1877.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article in the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold 1 gallon, Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ,, 25
Ditto 3 gallons ,, 33
Ditto 4 gallons ,, 44

*** Any of the above can be covered with coir for travelling at an extra charge of 4 to 6 rupees.

THACKER & Co.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. *Cheap Edition*	Rs.	5 0
Egypt as it is. By J. C. McCoan. 1 *vol.* 8*vo., with Map in Colours*		14 0
Hayes, Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. *Illustrated.*		5 0
Encyclopædia Britannica. *Ninth Edition.* Vols. I to VI. *each*.....		21 0
Moore's Family Medicine for India. *Second Edition*....		7 0
Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*.....		8 12
Schuyler's Turkistan. *Illustrated. Fifth Edition*, 2 *vols.*		29 0
Sterndale's Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range. *Illustrated*		14 8
Baker's Turkey in Europe. *Two Maps*		14 8
Johnston's Royal Atlas, 48 *Maps and Index. New Edition*, 1877, *Imp. Folio. Half Morocco*		90 0
Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas, 45 *Maps and Index. Imp. quarto. Half-morocco*, 1877.		37 0
Black's General Atlas, 56 *Maps and Index Folio*, 1877		45 0
Civil Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877, *with an appendix and a copious Index. Rs.* 3 *or Interleaved*.....		5 0
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1876. *Index and Contents*.....		7 0
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Marquis Wellesley's Despatches, a selection from, by S. J. Owen		16 8